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The paper purpose is to demonstrate the opportunities of the Jacobi probability distributions for fitting the statistical populations. The universal Pearson and Johnson systems of the distributions, the generalized lambda distribution and the Gram-Charlier distribution, which are widely used for fitting statistical populations, are analyzed. It is pointed out that the main disadvantage of these distributions is that they do not take into account real limited ranges of variations in the random variables. The paper considers the theoretical problems of the construction of the one-dimensional Jacobi probability distribution, based on the expansion the unknown density function in the term of the system of the orthogonal Jacobi polynomials with variations in a limited interval. The optimality principles of the Jacobi distribution are formulated to approximate the statistical data, and practical recommendations are given for its construction. In particular, the best fitting results are obtained for the Jacobi distribution constructed with the ultraspherical orthogonal Jacobi polynomials. The application of the Jacobi distribution is determined, which is significantly wider than the application of the Gram-Charlier distribution. Methods for determining the limited points of the Jacobi distribution are presented. Examples demonstrate the advantages of the Jacobi distribution for fitting the statistical populations in comparison with the universal distributions used in practice.

[4, 6]

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{(x-a)}{b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2} f(x), \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{C}{(b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2)^{\frac{1}{\delta}}}, \quad (1) \quad ( ) X;$$

[2, 6].

$$\frac{y-\gamma}{\delta} = g(x; \mu, \lambda), \quad (2)$$

$$y = \gamma + \delta g(x; \mu, \lambda); \quad x = \frac{S_L - S_U}{S_L - S_U} \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

;  $\delta, \lambda$  - ;  $g(\bullet)$  - ;  $\gamma, \mu$  -  
 $S_L, S_b, S_U$  [2, 4, 8].

$$\alpha = \frac{r_3^2 (r_4 + 3)^2}{4(4r_4 - 3r_3^2)(2r_4 - 3r_3^2 - 6)},$$

$$r_3 = \frac{m_3}{m_2^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad r_4 = \frac{m_4}{m_2^2} \quad (m_2, m_3, m_4 -$$

[8] [8, 15].

$$Q(u) = \begin{cases} 0 \leq u \leq 1, \\ F(x), \end{cases} \quad Q \hat{=} F^{(>)}.$$

[13, 14]

$$Q(u) = \lambda_1 + \frac{u^{\lambda_3} - (1-u)^{\lambda_4}}{\lambda_2}, \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \dots, \lambda_2 = \dots, \lambda_3, \lambda_4 = \dots$$

(3)

$$1,8 + 1,7r_3^2 \leq r_4 \leq 9 + 1,7r_3^2 \quad [10,$$

11],

[4, 5]

(

$$f_{GC}(x) = \left\{ 1 + \frac{\beta_1}{3!}(x^3 - 3x) + \frac{\beta_2}{4!}(x^4 - 6x^2 + 3) \right\} N(x), \quad (4)$$

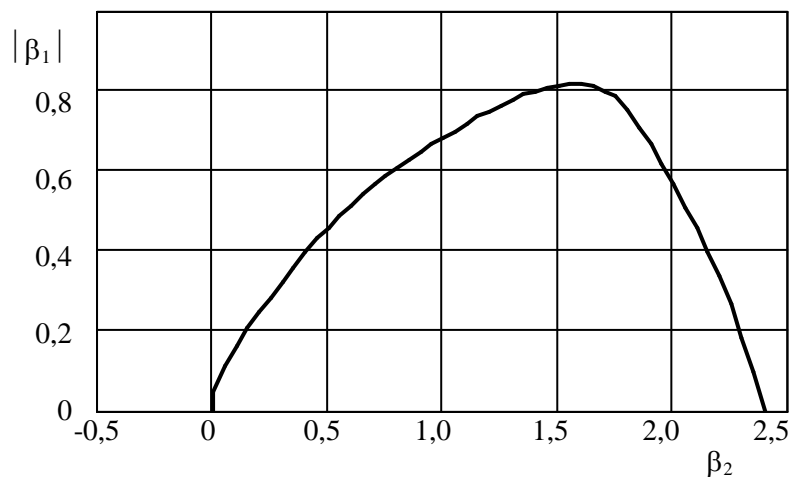
$$\beta_1 = \frac{\mu_3}{\mu_2^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \rho_3 - \dots; \quad \beta_2 = \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2} - 3 = \rho_4 - 3 - \dots$$

( $\mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4 = \dots$ );  $N(x) = \dots$

$$(4) \quad \beta_1 \quad \beta_2$$

(4)

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$\lambda_3 > 0, \lambda_4 > 0$  [11],  
 $[\lambda_1 - \lambda_2^{-1}, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2^{-1}]$ . (3)

$f(x)$

$[a, b]$  :

$$f(x) \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) h(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b), \quad (5)$$

$P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) -$   
 $h(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b); k -$  , -  
 $P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b)$  ,  
 $[a, b]$

$$h(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) = (x - a)^\alpha (b - x)^\beta, \quad (6)$$

$r > -1 \quad s > -1.$  (6) -  
 $[a, b],$  1.

$P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b)$  -  
 $[-1; 1],$  -

[7].  
 $P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, -1, 1) (k = \overline{0, 4})$  1.

1 -

$k$	$P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, -1, 1)$
0	1
1	$(\alpha + \beta + 2)x + \beta - \alpha$
2	$(\alpha + \beta + 3)(\alpha + \beta + 4)x^2 +$ $+ 2(\alpha + \beta + 3)(\beta - \alpha)x + (\beta - \alpha)^2 - (\alpha + \beta + 4)$
3	$(\alpha + \beta + 4)(\alpha + \beta + 5)(\alpha + \beta + 6)x^3 +$ $+ 3(\alpha + \beta + 4)(\alpha + \beta + 5)(\beta - \alpha)x^2 +$ $+ 3(\alpha + \beta + 4)[(\beta - \alpha)^2 - (\alpha + \beta + 6)]x +$ $+ (\beta - \alpha)[(\alpha + \beta + 4)(\alpha + \beta + 5) - 4(\alpha + 3)(\beta + 3)]$
4	$(\alpha + \beta + 5)(\alpha + \beta + 6)(\alpha + \beta + 7)(\alpha + \beta + 8)x^4 +$ $+ 4(\alpha + \beta + 5)(\alpha + \beta + 6)(\alpha + \beta + 7)(\beta - \alpha)x^3 +$ $+ 6(\alpha + \beta + 5)(\alpha + \beta + 6)[(\beta - \alpha)^2 - (\alpha + \beta + 8)]x^2 +$ $+ 4(\beta - \alpha)(\alpha + \beta + 5)[(\alpha + \beta + 6)(\alpha + \beta + 7) - 4(\alpha + 4)(\beta + 4)]x +$ $+ (\alpha + \beta + 5)(\alpha + \beta + 6)[(\alpha + \beta + 7)(\alpha + \beta + 8) - 8(\alpha + 4)(\beta + 4)] +$ $+ 16(\alpha + 4)(\beta + 4)(\alpha + 3)(\beta + 3)$

$[a, b]$  -

$$P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) = \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^k P_k\left(\frac{2x-b-a}{b-a}; \alpha, \beta, -1, 1\right).$$

$$P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b)$$

:

$$P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) = \sum_{i=0}^k \tilde{b}_k^{(i)} x^i, \quad (7)$$

$$\tilde{b}_k^{(i)} = \sum_{j=i}^k b_k^{(j)} (b-a)^{k-j} 2^{i-k} C_j^i(-b-a)^{j-i}, \quad b_k^{(i)}$$

$$P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, -1, 1), \quad i.$$

$$\int_a^b P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) P_m(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) h(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq m \\ \|P(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b)\|^2 \end{cases} \quad (7).$$

$$\|P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b)\|^2 = k!(b-a)^{\alpha+\beta+2k+1} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k+1)\Gamma(\beta+k+1)}{(\alpha+\beta+2k+1)\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+k+1)},$$

$$P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, -1, 1).$$

$$( \quad , \quad (5) \quad )$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{\|P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b)\|^2} \int_a^b P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\|P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b)\|^2} f_k(\bar{v}), \quad (8)$$

$$P_k(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) \quad (7) \quad x^i$$

$$(5) \quad f(x) \quad , \quad ,$$

$$f(x) \quad (5)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$(5) \quad (5),$$

$$($$

$$, \quad ,$$

$$,$$

$$).$$

$$f_{Ja}(x) = c_0 h(x; \alpha, \beta, a, b) \sum_{i=0}^4 b_{sum}^{(i)} x^i, \quad (9)$$

$$c_0 = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta + 2)}{(b-a)^{\alpha + \beta + 1} \Gamma(\alpha + 1) \Gamma(\beta + 1)}, \quad b_{sum}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{c_0} \sum_{j=0}^{4-i} \tilde{b}_{4-j}^{(i)} c_{4-j}.$$

(9)

(5)

$$F_{Ja}(x) = I_{\bar{x}}(\alpha + 1, \beta + 1) + \sum_{i=1}^4 c_i P_{i-1}(x; \alpha + 1, \beta + 1, a, b) h(x; \alpha + 1, \beta + 1, a, b),$$

$$I_t(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)} \int_0^t x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx - \quad ; \quad \bar{x} = \frac{x-a}{b-a}.$$

.

$$c_k \quad (k = \overline{0,4}). \quad \alpha, \beta, a, b,$$

$$\alpha, \beta, a, b \quad (8),$$

$$\alpha, \beta, a, b,$$

$$:$$

$$;$$

$$\alpha, \beta, a, b,$$

$$G(\mathbf{U}) = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i (n_i - n \cdot f_{Ja}(x_i; \mathbf{U}))^2 \rightarrow \min, \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \{\alpha, \beta, a, b\} - \quad ( \quad )$$

$$; n_i - \quad i - \quad ( \quad ); w_i -$$

$$f_{Ja}(x_i; \mathbf{U}) - \quad ; n - \quad ; x_i - \quad i - \quad ; x_i; m -$$

$$G(\mathbf{U}) \quad w_i = 1, \quad (10)$$

$$w_i = (n \cdot f_{ja}(x_i; \mathbf{U}))^{-1}, \quad (10)$$

$$\alpha, \beta, a, b \quad (10)$$

(9) « »

$$G'(\mathbf{U}) = G(\mathbf{U}) + \delta(\mathbf{U}/\Omega) \rightarrow \min, \quad (11)$$

$$\delta(\mathbf{U}/\Omega) \quad ; \quad \Omega$$

( «0/1» ).

$$\delta(\mathbf{U}/\Omega) = \begin{cases} 0, & \mathbf{U} \in \Omega; \\ +\infty, & \mathbf{U} \notin \Omega. \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{x}' = \frac{\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{X}}_0}{\mathbf{c}}, \quad (12)$$

$$x \quad ; \quad \hat{\mathbf{X}}_0$$

$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_0$  [6]:

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_0 = \bar{\mathbf{X}} - \frac{s r_3}{2} \frac{t+2}{t-2},$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{X}} \quad ; \quad s$$

$$; \quad t = \frac{6(r_4 - r_3^2 - 1)}{3r_3^2 - 2r_4 + 6}.$$

(11)  $\alpha,$

$$\beta, a', b' (a', b' \quad , \quad (12))$$

$a, b$



$$\begin{aligned} a &= x_1 - c \\ b &= x_m + c \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$x_1, x_m -$  (m - ) (13),

(11).

$$X_{(1)} < X_{(2)} < \dots < X_{(n)},$$

$$\hat{a} = X_{(1)}, \hat{b} = X_{(n)}.$$

[3],

$$\hat{a} = 0,9X_{(1)}.$$

$$\hat{b} = 1,1X_{(n)}.$$

$n^{-1}$

[12]

$$\hat{b} = nX_{(n)} - \frac{n-1}{n}[(n-1)X_{(n)} + X_{(n-1)}] = \frac{2n-1}{n}X_{(n)} - \frac{n-1}{n}X_{(n-1)},$$

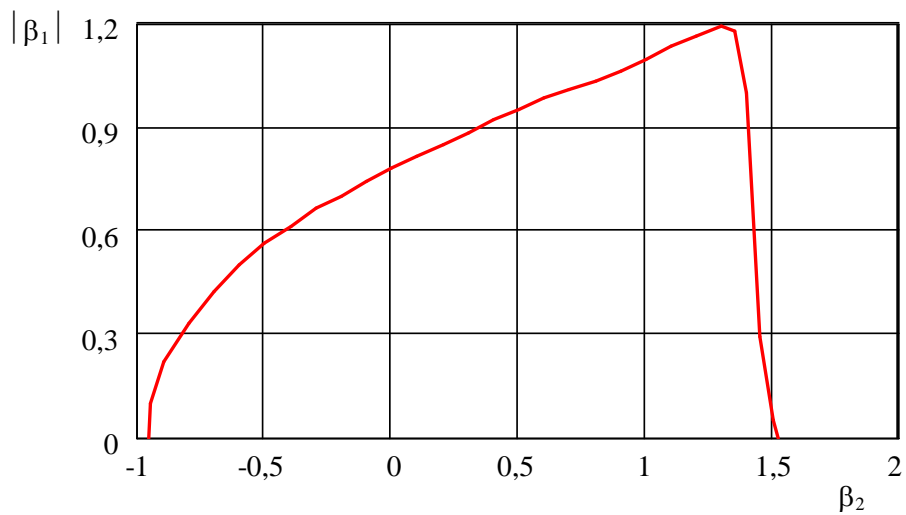
$$\hat{a} = nX_{(1)} - \frac{n-1}{n}[(n-1)X_{(1)} + X_{(2)}] = \frac{2n-1}{n}X_{(1)} - \frac{n-1}{n}X_{(2)}.$$

[16]

[2, 3].

(13),

$a, b$  :  $\alpha, \beta$   
 $\dagger = 1$   $(m = 0,$   
 $0 \leq \alpha = \beta \leq 10,$   $-5 \leq a \leq -3; 3 \leq b \leq 5$   
 . 2.



. 2 -

. 2,

(9),

$a, b,$   
 $a \in [-5, -1],$   
 $\beta_1 = 0,9.$

$\beta_1, \beta_2,$   
 $(. 2),$

$\alpha, \beta, a, b.$   
(11)

« » -

(11)

$r \approx s$

(6),

(11)

$$w_i = (n \cdot f_{Ja}(x_i))^{-1}$$

« » - ,

$r \approx s$

$a, b$

« »

[4]

[6].

. 2.

2 -

		$\bar{X}$	$s$	$r_3$	$r_4$	$\alpha$	$\hat{X}_0$	
1	,	14,404	0,8998	-0,9106	4,8658	0,6072	14,7158	0,5
2	, /	4,58	2,89	1,5107	6,399	-57,5	2,375	2,0

(11)

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(13).

$$a = 0 / , b = 19 / .$$

2

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( . 3).

. 3

$[a, b]$

« -

$\alpha, \beta$

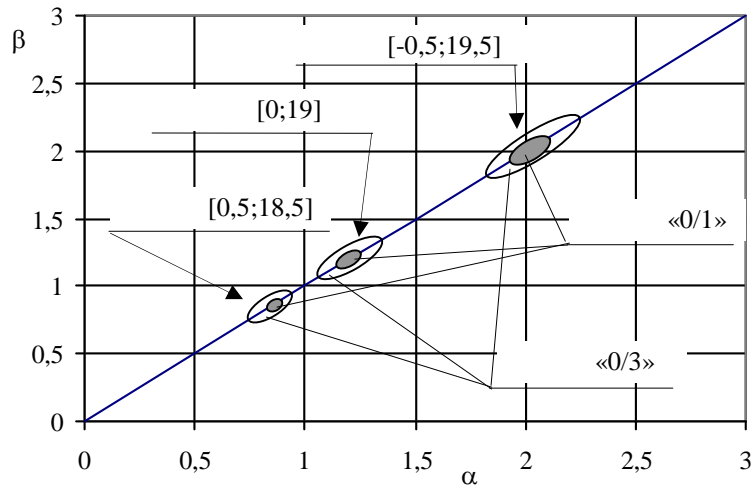
«0/1»,

«0/3»,

«

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(11)



. 3 –  $\langle 0/1 \rangle$   $\langle 0/3 \rangle$ ,  
2,

3 –

	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$a'$ (a)	$b'$ (b)	$c_0$	$b_{sum}^{(i)}$				
						0	1	2	3	4
1	8,9019	8,9	-12,6753 (8,378)	5,9972 (17,714)	$1,0062 \cdot 10^{-18}$	4,3615	2,8991	0,7389	0,0836	$3,54 \cdot 10^{-3}$
2	1,35	1,35	-1,1875 (0)	8,3126 (19)	$2,5719 \cdot 10^{-03}$	5,7218	-3,7613	0,9407	-0,1051	$4,45 \cdot 10^{-3}$

1,

$$f_{Ja}(x) = 1,0062 \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot \left( \frac{x - 14,7158}{0,5} + 12,6753 \right)^{8,9019} \left( 5,9972 - \frac{x - 14,7158}{0,5} \right)^{8,9} \times$$

$$\times \left[ 3,54 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \left( \frac{x - 14,7158}{0,5} \right)^4 + 0,0836 \left( \frac{x - 14,7158}{0,5} \right)^3 + 0,7389 \left( \frac{x - 14,7158}{0,5} \right)^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. + 2,8991 \left( \frac{x - 14,7158}{0,5} \right) + 4,3615 \right].$$

. 4, 5.

( 1),

(3) [10, 11].

[5].

1

(4)

(4)

:  $\lambda_1 = 14,830407$ ;  $\lambda_2 = 0,032243$ ;  $\lambda_3 = 0,023334$ ;  $\lambda_4 = 0,009156$ ,  
[8,833; 17,338],

4.

(9).

2 ( . 5 . 4 )  
( . 3 )

$a = 0,754 /$  ,

(4)

$\lambda_2 = 0,012065$ ;  $\lambda_3 = 0,003922$ ;  $\lambda_4 = 0,034404$   
[-0,793; 24,657].

$\lambda_1 = 2,147012$ ;

0 ( 0,0011).

Таблица 4 – Выравнивающие частоты для ряда 1

Длина бобов, мм	Наблюденные частоты	IV тип Пирсона <sup>1)</sup>	Грам-Шарлье (4) <sup>1)</sup>	Грам-Шарлье (4 члена) <sup>1)</sup>	Тип $S_U$ Джонсона <sup>1)</sup>	Тип $S_{II}$ Джонсона <sup>2)</sup>	ОЛР	Якоби
<9,25	–	1,9			2,6	2,1		
9,5	1	2,6	1,7	0,9	2,7	2,4	3,5	1,8
10,0	7	5,4			5,8	5,3	5,6	8,4
10,5	18	11,3	10,0	5,9	12,1	11,4	12,3	19,0
11,0	36	24,2	43,5	29,6	25,7	23,2	26,7	33,9
11,5	70	52,5	117,0	98,7	55,2	49,1	57,0	67,1
12,0	115	113,8	178,1	206,2	118,0	107,6	119,7	116,7
12,5	199	243,7	132,1	258,7	249,3	232,2	245,5	189,9
13,0	437	503,6	199,0	280,7	508,7	491,8	488,7	418,9
13,5	929	968,9	921,3	713,4	970,6	975,2	926,6	994,9
14,0	1787	1638,9	2082,6	1788,4	1642,5	1688,8	1605,9	1800,2
14,5	2294	2229,8	2506,4	2593,0	2240,6	2294,9	2310,9	2281,8
15,0	2082	2132	1833,0	2155,4	2130,3	2086,2	2230,8	1975,8
15,5	1129	1181,6	926,2	1012,7	1151,5	1087,5	1083,9	1111,7
16,0	275	299,3	370,4	241,7	290,1	315,3	266,2	363,0
16,5	55	28,5	116,6	25,6	32,2	56,6	46,9	54,0
17,0	6	1,4	13,7	12,8	2,0	9,4	7,9	2,9
>17,25	–	–	–15,2	16,3	0,1	1,0		
Всего	9440	9440	9440	9440	9440	9440	9440	9440
$\chi^2$	–	96,2	–	>400	74,8	48,4	59,9	37,3

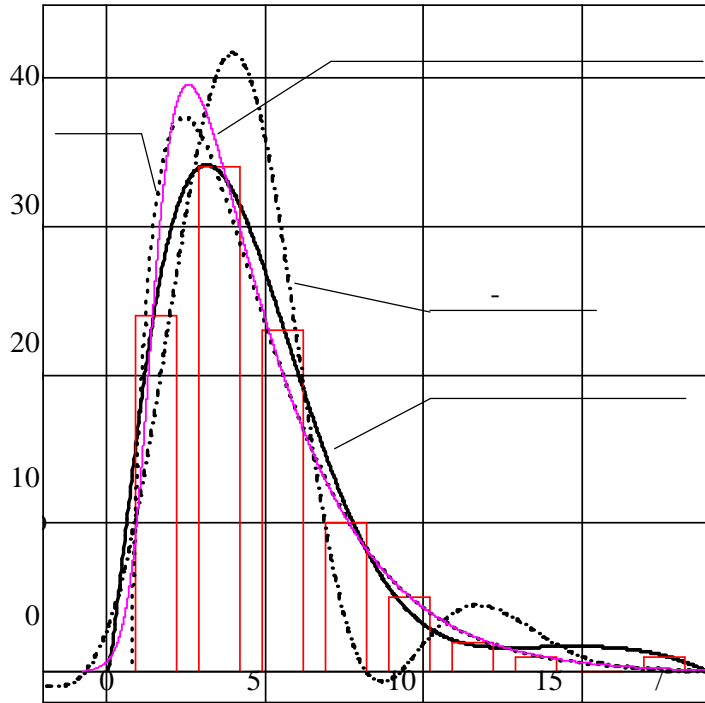
Примечания: <sup>1)</sup> результаты заимствованы из работы [4], где в качестве метода оценки параметров распределения использовался метод моментов;

<sup>2)</sup> результаты заимствованы из работы [15], где для определения неизвестных параметров распределения использовался метод процентилей.

/ ,					
		-	<sup>1)</sup> ( 3)		
1,50	24	18,4	26	24,2	24,6
3,50	34	40,6	33,7	34,6	33,8
5,50	23	29,1	20,4	20,4	23,4
7,50	10	3,4	10,6	10,6	11,1
9,50	5	0,7	5,2	5,2	3,9
11,5	2	4,5	2,4	2,5	1,5
13,5	1	2,7	1,1	1,1	1,0
15,5	0	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,9
17,5	1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,6
	100	100	100	99,5	100
$\chi^2$	-	16,886	0,539	0,377	0,285

:<sup>1)</sup>

[6].



.4 -

1.

... 1998. .1. .32 - 41.

2. . . . . : - , 1980. 280 .
3. ,, . . . . : , 1980. 604 .
4. . . . . . . . . . : , 1966. 588 .
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20.03.2017